



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C11D 17/00, 3/22	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/55583 (43) International Publication Date: 10 December 1998 (10.12.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP98/03490 (22) International Filing Date: 3 June 1998 (03.06.98) (30) Priority Data: 9711831.9 6 June 1997 (06.06.97) GB (71) Applicant (for AU BB CA CY GB GH GM IE IL KE LC LK LS MN MW NZ SD SG SL SZ TT UG ZW only): UNILEVER PLC [GB/GB]; Unilever, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ (GB). (71) Applicant (for all designated States except AU BB CA CY GB GH GM IE IL KE LC LK LS MN MW NZ SD SG SL SZ TT UG ZW): UNILEVER N.V. [NL/NL]; Weena 455, NL-3013 AL Rotterdam (NL). (72) Inventor: BOSKAMP, Jelles, Vincent; Unilever Research Vlaardingen, Olivier van Noortlaan 120, NL-3133 AT Rotterdam (NL). (74) Agent: ELLIOTT, Peter, William; Unilever plc, Patent Division, Colworth House, Sharnbrook, Bedford MK44 1LQ (GB).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: CLEANING COMPOSITIONS		
(57) Abstract Cleaning compositions in the form of tablets containing surfactant and detergency builder, especially for use in fabric washing, also contain a water-insoluble, water-swellable polymeric material which has an average particle dimension of at least 400 micrometres. Such material may be cellulosic in nature and promotes disintegration of the tablets in water at the time of use.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece		Republic of Macedonia	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

CLEANING COMPOSITIONS

This invention relates to cleaning compositions in the form of tablets, especially for use in fabric washing, but possibly for use in machine dishwashing.

5 Detergent compositions in tablet form are described, for example, in GB 911204 (Unilever), US 3953350 (Kao), JP 60-015500A (Lion), and EP-A-711827 (Unilever) and are sold commercially in Spain. Tablets for machine dishwashing are described in WO96/28530 (P&G). Tablets have several
10 advantages over powdered products: they do not require measuring and are thus easier to handle and dispense into the washload, and they are more compact, hence facilitating more economical storage.

Tablets of a cleaning composition are generally made by
15 compressing or compacting a quantity of the composition in particulate form. It is desirable that tablets have adequate strength when dry, yet disperse and dissolve quickly when added to wash water.

It is known to include materials whose function is to
20 enhance disintegration of tablets when placed in wash water. Some tablets which are sold commercially incorporate urea for this purpose. Urea has a very high

solubility in water exceeding 100gms per 100ml water at 20°C.

We have now found that the disintegration of tablets of cleaning composition can be accelerated by incorporating in the tablet a quantity of a water-insoluble but water-swallowable polymeric material.

Surprisingly, we have found that such a material is much more effective if it has a relatively large particle size. Accordingly, the present invention provides a tablet of compacted particulate cleaning composition, wherein the tablet or a discrete region thereof contains surfactant and detergency builder and also contains a water-insoluble, water-swallowable polymeric material which has an average particle dimension of at least 400 micrometres, preferably at least 500 micrometres.

Such polymeric material with a particle dimension of at least 400 or 500 micrometres is preferably an agglomerate of smaller particles whose largest dimension is no greater than 150 or 200 micrometres, better no greater than 50 micrometres.

The material may exist as relatively rounded particles, or as relatively flat particles such as flakes or discs. In the latter case a dimension (diameter) of the flakes will be larger, perhaps substantially larger, than the diameter

of a sphere with the same volume.

The largest dimension of particles of the polymeric material may be determined by sieve analysis, and the shape of the particles can be observed under a microscope.

- 5 Suitable water-swellaable polymeric materials preferably have sufficient water-absorptivity that they can absorb at least four times their own weight of water, ie. a water uptake of at least 4gm per gm.

10 It is customary to use sodium carboxymethylcellulose (SCMC) in detergent compositions, usually as not more than 3 wt% of the composition. We have found that such quantities of SCMC are generally ineffective to promote tablet disintegration.

15 We have found it desirable to use materials with little or no ionic character. Such materials may be polysaccharides with little or no ionic substitution.

The absence or near absence of ionic substitution can be expressed by stating that the charge density of the polymeric material is low, such as less than 10^{-3} , better less than 6×10^{-4} or zero. The term "charge density" denotes 20 the number of charges on a polymer molecule divided by the molecular weight of the polymer. It is essentially the

same as the average number of charges on a repeat unit of the polymer divided by the average molecular weight of a repeat unit.

The water-insoluble, water swellable polymeric material is preferably added as particles which contain such material as at least 75% of the anhydrous weight of these particles (i.e. ignoring their moisture content). Usually they will contain little or nothing except the polymer and any accompanying moisture.

10 A tablet of the invention may be either homogeneous or heterogeneous. In the present specification, the term "homogeneous" is used to mean a tablet produced by compaction of a single particulate composition, but does not imply that all the particles of that composition will
15 necessarily be of identical composition. The term "heterogeneous" is used to mean a tablet consisting of a plurality of discrete regions, for example layers, inserts or coatings, each derived by compaction from a particulate composition. In a heterogenous tablet according to the
20 present invention, each discrete region of the tablet will preferably have a mass of at least 5gm.

In a heterogeneous tablet, at least one and possibly more of the discrete regions contains the polymeric material together with surfactant and detergency builder in

accordance with the invention.

The amount of the polymeric material which is incorporated in a tablet or in a discrete region thereof to promote disintegration in water will generally range from 0.5 to 10 wt% of the tablet or region thereof.

The cleaning composition which is compacted to form a homogenous tablet or a discrete region of a heterogenous tablet may be a composition appropriate for machine dishwashing, in which the quantity of surfactant is usually low (eg. 0.5 to 2 wt%) although higher concentrations ranging up to 10 wt% may be used. Such a composition will typically contain a high proportion of water soluble salts, such as over 60 wt% of the composition, often over 85 wt% of the composition.

One possibility is that the entire tablet, whether homogeneous or heterogeneous, is suitable for machine dishwashing and contains overall between 0.5 and 10 wt% surfactant, and between 5 and 80 or 90 wt% detergency builder, with at least 60 wt% of the composition being water-soluble.

Water soluble salts typically used in machine dishwashing compositions are phosphates (including condensed phosphates) carbonates and silicates, generally as alkali

metal salts. Water soluble alkali metal salts selected from phosphates, carbonates and silicates may provide 60 wt% or more of a dishwashing composition.

However, we particularly envisage that a composition which
5 is compacted to form a tablet or discrete region thereof will be suitable for fabric washing, containing at least 2 wt%, better at least 5 wt% of surfactant. In such tablets the surfactant functions as a binder, plasticising the tablet. However, it can also retard disintegration of
10 the tablet by forming a viscous gel when the tablet comes into contact with water.

Thus, a preferred tablet or a discrete region thereof contains from 2 or 5 wt% up to 40 or 50 wt% surfactant, 5 or 10 up to 60 or 80 wt% detergency builder and from 0.5 to
15 10 wt% of the polymeric material. Where a tablet is heterogenous, these percentage ranges may apply to the overall composition of the tablet, as well as to at least one discrete region of the tablet.

In a heterogenous tablet, the polymeric material may be
20 incorporated in some only of a plurality of discrete regions (eg. in only one of two) while other region(s) contain a lesser concentration, or more, of the polymeric material. Such an arrangement may be used to cause the regions of the tablet to disintegrate and dissolve (in so

far as their constituents are soluble) at different rates.

Materials which may be used in tablets of this invention will now be discussed in more detail.

Polymeric material

- 5 As mentioned, this should preferably be nonionic in character and display a high water uptake capacity.

A number of such materials are known, and are generally based on cellulose which may be chemically modified to enhance its water uptake capacity. Sometimes such modified
10 celluloses have ionic substituents but for this invention it is preferred that any substituents are nonionic.

Surfactant Compounds

- Compositions which are compacted to form tablets or tablet regions of this invention generally contain one or more
15 detergent surfactants. In a fabric washing composition, these preferably provide from 5 to 50% by weight of the overall tablet composition, more preferably from 8 or 9% by weight of the overall composition up to 40% or 50% by weight. Surfactant may be anionic (soap or non-soap),
20 cationic, zwitterionic, amphoteric, nonionic or a combination of these.

Anionic surfactant may be present in an amount from 0.5 to

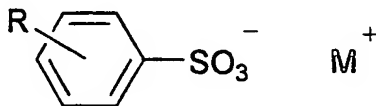
50% by weight, preferably from 2% or 4% up to 30% or 40% by weight of the tablet composition.

Synthetic (i.e. non-soap) anionic surfactants are well known to those skilled in the art. Examples include
5 alkylbenzene sulphonates, particularly sodium linear alkylbenzene sulphonates having an alkyl chain length of C_8-C_{15} ; olefin sulphonates; alkane sulphonates; dialkyl sulphosuccinates; and fatty acid ester sulphonates.

Primary alkyl sulphate having the formula



in which R is an alkyl or alkenyl chain of 8 to 18 carbon atoms especially 10 to 14 carbon atoms and M^+ is a solubilising cation, is commercially significant as an anionic surfactant. Linear alkyl benzene sulphonate of the
15 formula



where R is linear alkyl of 8 to 15 carbon atoms and M^+ is a solubilising cation, especially sodium, is also a commercially significant anionic surfactant.

Frequently, such linear alkyl benzene sulphonate or primary

alkyl sulphate of the formula above, or a mixture thereof will be the desired anionic surfactant and may provide 75 to 100 wt% of any anionic non-soap surfactant in the composition.

- 5 In some forms of this invention the amount of non-soap anionic surfactant lies in a range from 5 to 20 wt% of the tablet composition.

It may also be desirable to include one or more soaps of fatty acids. These are preferably sodium soaps derived
10 from naturally occurring fatty acids, for example, the fatty acids from coconut oil, beef tallow, sunflower or hardened rapeseed oil.

Suitable nonionic surfactant compounds which may be used include in particular the reaction products of compounds
15 having a hydrophobic group and a reactive hydrogen atom, for example, aliphatic alcohols, acids, amides or alkyl phenols with alkylene oxides, especially ethylene oxide.

Specific nonionic surfactant compounds are alkyl (C_{8-22}) phenol-ethylene oxide condensates, the condensation
20 products of linear or branched aliphatic C_{8-20} primary or secondary alcohols with ethylene oxide, and products made by condensation of ethylene oxide with the reaction products of propylene oxide and ethylene-diamine.

Especially preferred are the primary and secondary alcohol ethoxylates, especially the C₉₋₁₁ and C₁₂₋₁₅ primary and secondary alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 5 to 20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol.

- 5 In certain forms of this invention the amount of nonionic surfactant lies in a range from 4 to 40%, better 4 or 5 to 30% by weight of the composition.

Many nonionic surfactants are liquids. These may be absorbed onto particles of the composition.

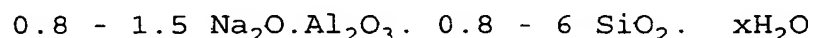
- 10 In a machine dishwashing tablet the surfactant may be wholly nonionic, in an amount below 5 wt% of the composition, although it is known to include some anionic surfactant and to use up to 10 wt% surfactant in total.

Detergency Builder

- 15 A composition which is compacted to form tablets or tablet regions will generally contain from 15 to 80%, more usually 15 to 60% by weight of detergency builder. This may be provided wholly by water soluble materials, or may be provided in large part or even entirely by water-insoluble
- 20 material with water-softening properties. Water-insoluble detergency builder may be present as 5 to 80 wt%, better 5 to 60 wt% of the composition.

Alkali metal aluminosilicates are strongly favoured as environmentally acceptable water-insoluble builders for fabric washing. Alkali metal (preferably sodium) aluminosilicates may be either crystalline or amorphous

5 or mixtures thereof, having the general formula:



These materials contain some bound water (indicated as "xH₂O") and are required to have a calcium ion exchange capacity of at least 50 mg CaO/g. The preferred sodium
10 aluminosilicates contain 1.5-3.5 SiO₂ units (in the formula above). Both the amorphous and the crystalline materials can be prepared readily by reaction between sodium silicate and sodium aluminate, as amply described in the literature.

Suitable crystalline sodium aluminosilicate ion-exchange
15 detergency builders are described, for example, in GB 1429143 (Procter & Gamble). The preferred sodium aluminosilicates of this type are the well known commercially available zeolites A and X, the novel zeolite P described and claimed in EP 384070 (Unilever) and
20 mixtures thereof.

Conceivably a water-insoluble detergency builder could be a layered sodium silicate as described in US 4664839.

NaSKS-6 is the trademark for a crystalline layered silicate marketed by Hoechst (commonly abbreviated as "SKS-6").

NaSKS-6 has the delta- Na_2SiO_5 morphology form of layered silicate. It can be prepared by methods such as described
5 in DE-A-3,417,649 and DE-A-3,742,043. Other such layered silicates, such as those having the general formula $\text{NaMSi}_x\text{O}_{2x+1} \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ wherein M is sodium or hydrogen, x is a number from 1.9 to 4, preferably 2, and y is a number from 0 to 20, preferably 0 can be used.

- 10 Water-soluble phosphorous-containing inorganic detergency builders, include the alkali-metal orthophosphates, metaphosphates, pyrophosphates and polyphosphates. Specific examples of inorganic phosphate builders include sodium and potassium tripolyphosphates, orthophosphates and
15 hexametaphosphates.

Non-phosphorous water-soluble builders may be organic or inorganic. Inorganic builders that may be present include alkali metal (generally sodium) carbonate; while organic builders include polycarboxylate polymers, such as
20 polyacrylates, acrylic/maleic copolymers, and acrylic phosphonates, monomeric polycarboxylates such as citrates, gluconates, oxydisuccinates, glycerol mono- di- and trisuccinates, carboxymethyloxysuccinates, carboxymethyloxymalonates, dipicolinates and
25 hydroxyethyliminodiacetates.

Tablet compositions preferably include polycarboxylate polymers, more especially polyacrylates and acrylic/maleic copolymers which can function as builders and also inhibit unwanted deposition onto fabric from the wash liquor.

5 Bleach System

Tableted detergent compositions according to the invention may contain a bleach system. This preferably comprises one or more peroxy bleach compounds, for example, inorganic persalts or organic peroxyacids, which may be employed in
10 conjunction with activators to improve bleaching action at low wash temperatures. If any peroxygen compound is present, the amount is likely to lie in a range from 10 to 25% by weight of the composition.

Preferred inorganic persalts are sodium perborate
15 monohydrate and tetrahydrate, and sodium percarbonate, advantageously employed together with an activator. Bleach activators, also referred to as bleach precursors, have been widely disclosed in the art. Preferred examples include peracetic acid precursors, for example,
20 tetraacetylene diamine (TAED), now in widespread commercial use in conjunction with sodium perborate; and perbenzoic acid precursors. The quaternary ammonium and phosphonium bleach activators disclosed in US 4751015 and US 4818426 (Lever Brothers Company) are also of interest.
25 Another type of bleach activator which may be used, but

which is not a bleach precursor, is a transition metal catalyst as disclosed in EP-A-458397, EP-A-458398 and EP-A-549272. A bleach system may also include a bleach stabiliser (heavy metal sequestrant) such as

5 ethylenediamine tetramethylene phosphonate and diethylenetriamine pentamethylene phosphonate.

As indicated above, if a bleach is present and is a water-soluble inorganic peroxygen bleach, the amount may well be from 10% to 25% by weight of the composition.

10 Other Detergent Ingredients

The detergent tablets of the invention may also contain one of the detergency enzymes well known in the art for their ability to degrade and aid in the removal of various soils and stains. Suitable enzymes include the various

15 proteases, cellulases, lipases, amylases, and mixtures thereof, which are designed to remove a variety of soils and stains from fabrics. Examples of suitable proteases are Maxatase (Trade Mark), as supplied by Gist-Brocades N.V., Delft, Holland, and Alcalase (Trade Mark), and

20 Savinase (Trade Mark), as supplied by Novo Industri A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark. Detergency enzymes are commonly employed in the form of granules or marumes, optionally with a protective coating, in amount of from about 0.1% to about 3.0% by weight of the composition; and these granules

25 or marumes present no problems with respect to compaction

to form a tablet.

The detergent tablets of the invention may also contain a fluorescer (optical brightener), for example, Tinopal (Trade Mark) DMS or Tinopal CBS available from Ciba-Geigy AG, Basel, Switzerland. Tinopal DMS is disodium 4,4'-bis-(2-morpholino-4-anilino-s-triazin-6-ylamino) stilbene disulphonate; and Tinopal CBS is disodium 2,2'-bis-(phenylstyryl) disulphonate.

An antifoam material is advantageously included, especially if a detergent tablet is primarily intended for use in front-loading drum-type automatic washing machines.

Suitable antifoam materials are usually in granular form, such as those described in EP 266863A (Unilever). Such antifoam granules typically comprise a mixture of silicone oil, petroleum jelly, hydrophobic silica and alkyl phosphate as antifoam active material, sorbed onto a porous absorbed water-soluble carbonate-based inorganic carrier material. Antifoam granules may be present in an amount up to 5% by weight of the composition.

It may also be desirable that a detergent tablet of the invention includes an amount of an alkali metal silicate, particularly sodium ortho-, meta- or disilicate. The presence of such alkali metal silicates at levels, for example, of 0.1 to 10 wt%, may be advantageous in providing

protection against the corrosion of metal parts in washing machines, besides providing some measure of building and giving processing benefits in manufacture of the particulate material which is compacted into tablets.

- 5 A composition for fabric washing will generally not contain more than 15 wt% silicate. A composition for machine dishwashing will often contain more than 20 wt% silicate.

Further ingredients which can optionally be employed in fabric washing detergent tablet of the invention include
10 anti-redeposition agents such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, straight-chain polyvinyl pyrrolidone and the cellulose ethers such as methyl cellulose and ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose, fabric-softening agents; heavy metal sequestrants such as EDTA;
15 perfumes; and colorants or coloured speckles.

Particle Size and Distribution

A detergent tablet of this invention, or a discrete region of such a tablet, is a matrix of compacted particles.

Preferably the particulate composition has an average
20 particle size in the range from 200 to 2000 μm , more preferably from 250 to 1400 μm . Fine particles, smaller than 180 μm or 200 μm may be eliminated by sieving before tableting, if desired, although we have observed that this

is not always essential.

While the starting particulate composition may in principle have any bulk density, the present invention is especially relevant to tablets made by compacting powders of

5 relatively high bulk density, because of their greater tendency to exhibit disintegration and dispersion problems. Such tablets have the advantage that, as compared with a tablet derived from a low bulk density powder, a given dose of composition can be presented as a smaller tablet.

10 Thus the starting particulate composition may suitably have a bulk density of at least 400 g/litre, preferably at least 500 g/litre, and perhaps at least 600 g/litre.

Granular detergent compositions of high bulk density prepared by granulation and densification in a high-speed
15 mixer/granulator, as described and claimed in EP 340013A (Unilever), EP 352135A (Unilever), and EP 425277A (Unilever), or by the continuous granulation/densification processes described and claimed in EP 367339A (Unilever) and EP 390251A (Unilever), are inherently suitable for use
20 in the present invention.

Preferably, separate particles of water-insoluble, water-swella-
ble polymeric material are mixed with the remainder of the particulate composition prior to compaction into

tablets.

Tableting

Tableting entails compaction of the particulate composition. A variety of tableting machinery is known, and can be used. Generally it will function by stamping a quantity of the particulate composition which is confined in a die.

Tableting may be carried out at ambient temperature or at a temperature above ambient which may allow adequate strength to be achieved with less applied pressure during compaction. In order to carry out the tableting at a temperature which is above ambient, the particulate composition is preferably supplied to the tableting machinery at an elevated temperature. This will of course supply heat to the tableting machinery, but the machinery may be heated in some other way also.

If any heat is supplied, it is envisaged that this will be supplied conventionally, such as by passing the particulate composition through an oven, rather than by any application of microwave energy.

The size of a tablet will suitably range from 10 to 160 grams, preferably from 15 to 60 g, depending on the conditions of intended use, and whether it represents a

dose for an average load in a fabric washing or dishwashing machine or a fractional part of such a dose. The tablets may be of any shape. However, for ease of packaging they are preferably blocks of substantially uniform cross-section, such as cylinders or cuboids. The overall density of a tablet preferably lies in a range from 1040 or 1050gm/litre up to 1300gm/litre. The tablet density may well lie in a range up to no more than 1250 or even 1200gm/litre.

10 Example 1

Experiments were carried out with a polymeric material derived from cellulose and marketed by Rettenmaier GmbH as "Arbocel A1". As supplied it has a range of shapes and particle sizes (as determined by sieve analysis) with an average diameter of 1mm. It was found to have a water-uptake of 5.7 gm/gm.

The material was mixed, at a concentration of 5% by weight with each of four detergent powders. These powders were then stamped into detergent tablets with a weight of 40g. Control tablets were made from the same powders without Arbocel A1. The main constituents of these powders are given in the table below.

Some tablets made from each of the four powders were fully immersed in water at 20°C. The tablets containing Arbocel

were observed to break up in times less than one minute. The control tablets remained intact for ten minutes or more.

For some of the tablets the break-up, dispersion and dissolution of tablets was measured by a test procedure in which a tablet is placed on a plastic sieve with 2mm mesh size which was immersed in 9 litres of demineralised water at ambient temperature of 20°C. The water conductivity was monitored until it reached a constant value. The time for dissolution of the tablets was taken as the time (T_{90}) for change in the water conductivity to reach 90% of its final magnitude. The results are included in the table below.

Composition of Powder		Powder bulk density	Visible disintegration		T_{90} conductivity measurement	
			without Arbocel A1	with Arbocel A1	without Arbocel A1	with Arbocel A1
A	16 wt% total surfactant, 46% sodium tripolyphosphate	640 gm/litre	>10 minutes	<1 minute	4 minutes	2 minutes
B	16 wt% total surfactant, 31% zeolite, zero phosphate	880 gm/litre	>10 minutes	<1 minute	over 10 minutes	2 minutes
C	19 wt% total surfactant, 15% zeolite, 10% layered silicate, zero phosphate		>10 minutes	<1 minute	over 10 minutes	4 minutes
D	spray dried: 9% total surfactant, 35% sodium tripolyphosphate	about 550 gm/litre	>10 minutes	<1 minute		

In comparative experiments, tablets were made using 5% of

Arbocel A1 which had been gently ground with a pestle and mortar to reduce the size of the particles, (to the primary particle size of approximately 120 micrometres). This ground material was much less effective at promoting tablet
5 disintegration.

Example 2

A detergent powder containing about 12 wt% primary alkyl sulphate as anionic surfactant and about 25 wt% of zeolite A24 as detergency builder, was used.

10 Some powder was mixed with 5% by weight of Arbocel A1 and made into tablets. Some powder was used to make control tablets without Arbocel.

The strength of these tablets was measured using an Instron universal testing machine to compress a tablet until
15 fracture. The value of diametral fracture stress (DFS) was then calculated using the equation

$$\sigma = \frac{2P}{\pi Dt}$$

where σ is the diametral fracture stress in Pascals, P is
20 the applied load in Newtons to cause fracture, D is the tablet diameter in metres and t is the tablet thickness in metres.

The tablets with Arbocel A1 and the control tablets were made with equal strength. This required about 30% higher

compaction pressure for the tablets without Arbocel A1. When immersed in water at 20°C to test dissolution time, as in the previous Example, the tablets containing Arbocel A1 reached 90% of maximum conductivity within 3 minutes. The control tablets without Arbocel had not reached 90% maximum conductivity after 20 minutes.

Example 3

Tablets for use in fabric washing were made, starting with a spray-dried base powder of the following composition:

Ingredient	Parts by Weight
Sodium linear alkylbenzene sulphonate	11.0
Sodium tripolyphosphate*	16.8
C ₁₃₋₁₅ fatty alcohol 7EO	2.4
C ₁₃₋₁₅ fatty alcohol 3EO	2.3
Sodium silicate	4.0
Soap	0.21
Acrylate/maleate copolymer	1.5
Sodium sulphate, moisture and minor ingredients	balance to 45

* Added to the slurry as anhydrous sodium tripolyphosphate containing at least 70% phase II form.

A number of particulate compositions were made by mixing this powder with other ingredients as tabulated below.

These included particles of sodium tripolyphosphate specified to contain 70% phase I form and contain 3.5% water of hydration (Rhodia-Phos HPA 3.5 available from

Rhone-Poulenc).

The added ingredients also included particles of water-insoluble water-swellaable polymeric material. This material was as "Arbocel A1" as in Example 1. For some compositions this material was sieved to provide a fraction with a narrower range of particle size.

The various compositions contained the following percentages by weight:

Ingredient	% by weight
Base powder	45.0
Sodium percarbonate granules	15.0
TAED granules	3.4
Anti-foam granules	3.2
Perfume, enzymes and other minor ingredients	3.5
HPA tripolyphosphate	15
Water-swellaable polymer	3 or 5
Sodium carbonate	10 or 12

40g portions of each composition were made into cylindrical tablets of 44 mm diameter, using a Fette pilot plant press, with a fixed level of applied pressure so as to produce tablets with density in a range from 1100 to 1250kg/m³. The strength of these tablets was measured as in Example 2.

The percentages of polymeric material and its particle

size, together with the DFS values and conductivity results are set out in the following table:

#	polymeric material		carbonate weight %	DFS (kPa)	T ₉₀ (minutes)
	weight %	particle diameter			
3A	5%	below 470 μ	10%	24.6	5.5
3B	5%	470-800 μ	10%	30	3.2
3C	5%	800-1400 μ	10%	21	1.4
3D	3%	800-1400 μ	12%	33	2.8

Example 4

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using powder C from Example 1 and a Sepharose 6B, a nonionic polysaccharide.

The polysaccharide was used in the form of small lumps, and enhanced disintegration when the tablets were placed in water.

Example 5

Tablets were prepared as in Example 3, using the same spray dried base powder, but different added ingredients, as set out in the following table:

5	Ingredient	% by weight		
	Base powder	45.0	54.0	58.0
	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	-	-	0.6
	SKS-6 Layered Silicate	-	13.4	-
	Anti-foam granules	3.1	2.5	4.2
10	Perfume, enzymes and other minor ingredients			2.0
	Sodium citrate dihydrate	-	-	20.0
	Water-swellaible polymer	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Sodium carbonate	balance to 100%		

15 Example 6

Tablets for use in fabric washing were made, starting with a granulated base powder of the following composition:

20	Ingredient	parts by weight
	Sodium linear alkylbenzene sulphonate	7.7
	C ₁₃₋₁₅ fatty alcohol 7EO.	3.5
	C ₁₃₋₁₅ fatty alcohol 3EO.	3.7
	Zeolite A24	25.2
	Sodium citrate dihydrate	2.6
	Sodium sulphate, moisture and minors	balance to 50

This powder was then mixed with further ingredients to form particulate compositions which were then compacted into tablets of weight 40g as in previous examples. These compositions were as follows:

5	Ingredient	% by weight		
	Base powder	50.0	50.0	67.0
	Sodium perborate monohydrate	14.3	14.3	-
	TAED granules	5.5	5.5	-
	Anti-foam granules	1.0	1.0	2.0
10	Fluorescer granules	1.0	1.0	-
	Sodium silicate granules	3.7	3.7	-
	Acrylate/maleate copolymer	1.0	1.0	1.8
	SKS-6 layered silicate	-	18	
	Sodium carbonate	-	-	3.2
15	Water-swellaable polymer	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Sodium citrate dihydrate	18	-	20
	Perfume, enzymes and other minor ingredients	2.5	2.5	3.0
	TOTAL	100	100	100

CLAIMS:

1. A tablet of compacted particulate cleaning composition, wherein the tablet or a discrete region thereof contains surfactant and detergency builder and also
5 contains a water-insoluble, water-swellable polymeric material which has an average particle dimension of at least 400 micrometres.
2. A tablet according to claim 1, wherein the polymeric material has an average particle dimension of at least 500
10 micrometres.
3. A tablet according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the polymeric material comprises aggregates of particles with a particle dimension no greater than 200 micrometres, and at least half of the aggregated particles have a particle
15 dimension of at least 400, preferably at least 700, micrometres.
4. A tablet according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the polymeric material is substantially nonionic such that the charge density of the polymeric material does
20 not exceed 10^{-3} .
5. A tablet according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the polymeric material is a polysaccharide.

6. A tablet according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the tablet or discrete region thereof contains 0.5 to 50 wt% surfactant, 5 to 80 wt% detergency builder, optionally other components, and 0.5 to 10 wt% of the polymeric material, by weight of the tablet or region thereof.

7. A tablet according to claim 6, wherein the tablet or said discrete region thereof contains 2 to 50% surfactant, 5 to 80 wt% detergency builder, optionally other components, and 0.5 to 10% of the polymeric material, by weight of the tablet or region thereof.

8. A tablet according to claim 6 or claim 7 wherein said detergency builder comprises water-insoluble detergency builder in an amount from 5 to 60% by weight of the tablet or said region thereof.

9. A tablet according to any one of the preceding claims, which tablet contains a plurality of discrete regions at least one of which contains a quantity of the polymeric material while at least one other region of the tablet contains a lesser concentration of the polymeric material or none at all.

10. A tablet according to claim 9 which has at least two layers, the composition in at least one layer containing surfactant, detergency builder and the polymeric material,

while at least one other layer contains a lesser concentration of the polymeric material or none at all.

11. A tablet according to any one of the preceding claims, which overall contains from 5 to 50% by weight of

5 surfactant and 5 to 80% by weight of detergency builder.

12. A tablet according to claim 11, which overall contains 5 to 60 wt% water-insoluble detergency builder.

13. A tablet according to claim 11, which overall contains from 10 to 80 wt% of water-soluble detergency builder.

10 14. Process for making a detergent tablet as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, which comprises mixing water-insoluble, water-swellaable polymeric material with other particulate ingredients so as to form a particulate cleaning composition which includes surfactant and
15 detergency builder and compacting a quantity of the particulate composition in a mould so that it forms a tablet or a region of a tablet.

15. Process according to claim 14 wherein the swellaable polymeric material is added to the other particulate
20 ingredients as particles which contain at least 75% of their own weight of the polymeric material.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 98/03490

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C11D17/00 C11D3/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 8740 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A97, AN 87-282058 XP002079641 & JP 62 197497 A (LION CORP) , 1 September 1987 see abstract	1-10
A	EP 0 522 766 A (UNILEVER PLC ; UNILEVER NV (NL)) 13 January 1993 see claims 1-6; examples	1-10
A	EP 0 096 680 A (SCHINDFESSEL HUBERT N) 21 December 1983 see page 4, line 9 - line 14; claims; example	1,4-7,9

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 October 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

20/10/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P B 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Grittern, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern: Application No
PCT/EP 98/03490

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 015, no. 100 (C-0813), 11 March 1991 & JP 02 311600 A (LION CORP), 27 December 1990 see abstract ---	1-10
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 9601 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class D25, AN 96-007117 XP002079642 & JP 07 286199 A (LION CORP) , 31 October 1995 see abstract -----	1-10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 98/03490

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0522766 A	13-01-1993	AU 685384 B	22-01-1998
		AU 1937592 A	07-01-1993
		CA 2072766 A	02-01-1993
		DE 69220147 D	10-07-1997
		DE 69220147 T	18-09-1997
		ES 2103891 T	01-10-1997
		JP 5186800 A	27-07-1993
		KR 9513227 B	26-10-1995
		US 5407594 A	18-04-1995
		ZA 9204891 A	03-01-1994
EP 0096680 A	21-12-1983	LU 84192 A	07-03-1984
		WO 8304417 A	22-12-1983
		BR 8307399 A	08-05-1984
		DK 54584 A	07-02-1984
		EP 0110939 A	20-06-1984
		FI 840411 A	01-02-1984
		OA 7653 A	23-05-1985